

IMPORTANT BILLS.

SUNDAY CIVIL AND INDIAN MEASURES REPORTED TO SENATE.

MORGAN ON CUBAN QUESTION.

The Alabama Senator Temperance in his Remarks—Eight Passage at Arms with Mr. Hale—The Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Two of the important appropriation bills—the sundry-civil and the Indian appropriation bill—which failed to receive the President's signature at the last session, and were re-passed by the House, were reported from the Committee on Appropriations and placed on the calendar. Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, said he would call up the Indian bill at an early day, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, stated that the sundry-civil bill would be called up next week.

Mr. Earle (Democrat), of South Carolina, on behalf of the new senators, asked a reorganization of the Senate committees, so as to give representation to those not now placed upon any committee. He offered a resolution providing that the Senate should meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for this purpose. Under objection, the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Vest (Democrat), of Missouri, attempted to spring a tariff discussion, by asking immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to state whether he had issued any orders under the retroactive clause of the Dingley bill, and, if so, upon what authority.

The veteran author of the tariff of 1862 (Mr. Merrill, of Vermont), promptly objected to the resolution, and it went over until to-morrow.

At 12:30 P. M. Mr. Morgan called up his resolution recognizing the existence of a state of public warfare in Cuba, and began an extended speech thereon.

Mr. Morgan's remarks were temperate in tone. He commented on the fact that this was the third time within a century that citizens of the United States had suffered by the existence of a state of war in Cuba, and he expressed the opinion that, in the present war at least, the Government of the United States, in its efforts to enforce its own policy, had inflicted injustice upon its citizens. The whole object of his resolution was to put the Government of the United States in the proper legal attitude to the Government of Spain, so as to enable us to take care of our own citizens.

DEMAND FOR REDRESS.

He confessed that after the experience of the last four years he was utterly hopeless that any administration of the United States would reach the point of sending ships of war to Cuba to demand redress for our citizens.

Mr. Hale (Republican), of Maine, interrupting, asked if the Senator from Alabama advocated sending the ships of war first, and the lawyer afterwards.

Mr. Morgan replied that he would send both the ship-of-war and the lawyer; but he thought he would have very little use for the lawyer.

Speaking generally of the course of the war in Cuba, Mr. Morgan condemned in strong terms the action of the Spanish forces in destroying property, not for military purposes, but for retribution, and in exacting prisoners of war. He spoke of the fact that Spain had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and accorded it belligerent rights, even before the battle of Manassas was fought or the Southern States had made any display of their strength. He, therefore, argued that the United States would be perfectly justified in recognizing a state of public war in Cuba, and proclaiming neutrality between the contestants, as was proposed by the resolution.

PURITAN COURT OF INQUIRY.

Chief Engineer Not Responsible for Hatters Accidents.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The report of the court of inquiry into the condition of the Puritan's machinery and boilers, which caused that vessel to break down off Hatteras last month and necessitated her being towed to New York by the Columbia, has been made public. As already predicted, Chief-Engineer Farmer is acquitted of any responsibility, and no further proceedings are recommended.

The court thought the ship should have been repaired at Charleston. If sufficient time had been available, there was faulty design in the ship, the shafts not having sufficient bearing surface, but this was executed so many years ago that the responsibility could not be fixed.

BRYAN CALLS ON MCKINLEY.

Everything Talked About Except Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—William J. Bryan called on President McKinley this morning. It was the first time the two gentlemen had met since they were in Congress together. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by Hon. Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and Attorney-General C. J. Smith, of Nebraska. They were cordially received by the President. The visit lasted about ten minutes.

"We discussed everything except politics," said Mr. Bryan, laughing, to a Southern Associated Press representative, as he was leaving the building.

No Commission Going to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Long dispenses of the rumor that a commission is to go to Hawaii to the Philadelphia by declaring that no such thing is contemplated. The Philadelphia is expected to leave San Diego for Honolulu in a day or two for her regular cruise, as she will carry no passengers.

MOVEMENTS OF WAR-VEHICLES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The flagship Washington left the Brooklyn navy yard for the Pennsylvania Canal Roads this morning. The squadron will leave the Roads the 13th instant for the Grant monument ceremonies of the 27th.

The Detroit to-day left Mersine on Southern, on her way to New York.

HARRIS, OF KANSAS, IN 1900.

The Senator Pushed as a Candidate Against Bryan.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 6.—For some time the improbable candidacy of United States Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas, for the nomination for President of the Fusion forces, has been a topic of gossip among Kansas politicians. The Daily Capital in this connection says:

"A little political cloud, no bigger than Senator Harris, has arisen over Mr. Bryan's chances for the leadership of the Fusion forces of 1900. The former is being urged by his friends to make the race."

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

It Withdraws from the News-Gathering and News-Distributing Field.

NEW YORK, April 6.—At a meeting of the southern Associated Press, held at the Astor House, in New York city, on Tuesday, April 6, 1897, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, in view of the failure of the United Press and its allies in New England and in the New York State, to maintain their organization as news-gathering associations, the Southern Associated Press has deemed it best for its members and clients that they should establish contract relations with the Associated Press for gathering, receiving, and distributing the news of the world; and

"Whereas, the members and clients of the Southern Associated Press have been assured fair and satisfactory treatment by the Associated Press, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Southern Associated Press, while maintaining its organization, withdraws from the business of collecting and distributing the news."

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Southern Associated Press are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Patrick Walsh, the general manager and treasurer of the Southern Associated Press, for the fidelity and efficiency with which he has managed the affairs of the association, the zeal with which he has discharged his onerous duties, the ability with which he has controlled its resources, and the excellent material and business condition in which he has placed the association."

"Resolved, further, That the Southern Associated Press has found in Mr. O.

COAL COMPANY ASSESS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 6.—A special to the Scripps-McClellan Press Association from Sturgis, Ky., says: "The coal and lumber company of Sturgis, made an assignment to-day with liabilities of \$50,000, and is amounting to about the same. The company lost \$2,000 by a fire in the mines last week, which precipitated the failure."

THE LAST OF OUR LOST CAUSE.

As we are now running the Palmer Cox Primers for the little ones, we will soon close our offer for "Our Lost Cause" Confederate souvenir. We wish to notify our subscribers that the time in which we secure them is very limited.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The remainder of the day's session was given to debate on the bankruptcy bill. Mr. Stewart (Populist), of Nevada, occupied the floor for three hours and a half in opposition to the bill, and drifted into the question of bimetallism, on which Mr. and Mrs. Chandler (Republican), of New Hampshire, indulged in an entangling dialogue.

At 5:30 the Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session to-day.

ROOSEVELT ASS'T SECY OF NAVY.

Park Agnew Collector Sixth District of Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to be Assistant-Secretary of the Navy.

Captain A. S. Crowningshield, of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

J. Tyler, of Tennessee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Tennessee.

Park Agnew, of Virginia, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Virginia.

Theodore Roosevelt comes of a distinguished family of New York. He was

TRIUMPH OF AGNEW.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ALEXANDERIAN AS COLLECTOR.

THE REPUBLICAN STRUGGLE.

IT IS ALL OVER NOW. But the Sears of the Conflict Will Remain—Virginia Items in Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6.—(Special)—The main feature of Virginia news here to-day was the appointment of Hon. Park Agnew, of Alexandria, to be Internal Revenue Collector for the Sixth Virginia District. This appointment was conveniently predicted last week, but Executive delay in sending it to the Senate had already begun to be a cause of uneasiness among Mr. Agnew's friends, who were highly gratified at the official announcement to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention, and an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of New York in 1885. Early in President Harrison's Administration Mr. Roosevelt became a member of the Civil-Service Commission, and throughout his connection with that commission was a most aggressive advocate of the extension of civil-service reform, and sought to enlarge the scope of the civil-service law.

Mr. Roosevelt has always been a most energetic worker, and while engaged in the service of the government has found time to do a large amount of literary work and to show his public spirit in various ways. He has always been a great lover of sport in his best sense, and owns one of the finest ranches in the Northwest, on which he has yearly spent considerable time.

Mr. Roosevelt has filled the positions of president of the Boone and Crockett Club of New York, and trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, has been a member of the London Alpine Club, and has served on the Board of the State Charities Aid Association. In conjunction with his brother, he has also continued the work inaugurated by his father in the Newsboys' Lodging-House, in New York.

Mr. Roosevelt's literary work is of a high standard. He has published "History of the Naval War of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "Life of Thomas H. Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," and "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail."

Captain A. S. Crowningshield, of the navy, who succeeded Admiral Ramsay as chief of the Naval Bureau of Navigation, is a native of New York, and a graduate of the Naval Academy from the State in September, 1863, graduating three years later. His first sea service was on the steam sloop Teconderoga, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and he participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher. He was on the Hartford, of the East India Squadron, from 1865 to 1868, and became a lieutenant commander in the last-named year.

He was subsequently attached to the Bennington, on the European station; on the Lackawanna, on the Asiatic station, and from 1875 to 1878 he was on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

He reached his present grade of captain in July, 1894, and since September, 1895, he has been in command of the battleship Maine, attached to the North Atlantic station. At one time he commanded the schoolship St. Mary's, and he was also a member of the Naval Advisory Board, which had such an important share in the whole State will turn.

Unsurpassable activity characterized the friends of all three of the candidates, and when it became known that Mr. Agnew had won the election, the Wadsworth-Bowling club, however, were confident from the beginning, and the result showed that they possessed the influence at court that they claimed. It was a great victory for them, and may be the pivot on which the distribution of Federal patronage for the whole State will turn.

Another alarm came from Box No. 36, and was dispelled by a small fire at the Wadsworth-Bowling club, however, were confident from the beginning, and the result showed that they possessed the influence at court that they claimed. It was a great victory for them, and may be the pivot on which the distribution of Federal patronage for the whole State will turn.

Mr. Agnew's selection for this position is the result of a bitter struggle between several contending factions of the Republican party in Virginia, and although the fight is now over, the scars of the conflict remain, and it is easy to predict that it will be some time before perfect harmony is restored among the Republican leaders in the State.

Mr. Agnew, whose candidacy was announced immediately after the election of President McKinley, was warmly supported by Judge Edmund Waddill and Mr. Edgar Allan, of Richmond; National Committee-man George E. Bowden, of Norfolk; Colonel James D. Brady, of Petersburg, and other prominent Republicans in Virginia. The fight for the place was hotly contested, and nearly every prominent Republican in the State was arrayed either for or against him. His most prominent competitors were Colonel P. H. McCaul, who held the office under the last Republican administration, and was actively urged for reappointment by State-Chairman Lamb and other Republicans of note from his own and other States, and Mr. Hileman, of Alleghany county, whose name was presented and supported by Representatives Yost and Walker, the sitting Republican representatives from Virginia. Several abortive efforts at compromise were made by the leaders, but it was soon evident that in this fight, at least, it would be given a trial first.

He referred to the numerous bank failures which have occurred since November, and to the unfulfilled promises of the party now in power. The hypocrisy of the gold-standard advocates and their solicitude for the oppressed workingmen were roundly scored, and extracts from speeches made by John Sherman and James G. Blaine were quoted to prove the correctness of the theories and principles advocated by the Democratic party.

This is taken to mean that Mrs. Tigner, through her counsel, is collecting testimony preparatory to instituting a suit for damages.

TWO SMALL FIRES LAST NIGHT.

There were two small fires last night. The first caused an alarm from Station No. 3, and was a trifling blaze among some clothing in the yard to the premises No. 78 north Sixth street. The damage was insignificant.

Another alarm came from Box No. 36, and was dispelled by a small fire at the Wadsworth-Bowling club, however, were confident from the beginning, and the result showed that they possessed the influence at court that they claimed. It was a great victory for them, and may be the pivot on which the distribution of Federal patronage for the whole State will turn.

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THAT PROSPERITY.

The non-appearance of the prosperity so temptingly held out by the Republicans called forth some very trenchant observations from the speaker. Corporations and trusts were also severely handled, and a special reference was made to the fallacious arguments of the life-insurance companies on behalf of the gold standard. Mr. Bryan urged a campaign of education for the next four years, and spoke of the number of converts that was daily being made to the cause of bimetallism.

Those who donate books will mark them to that effect; they will be gladly accepted for a permanent library to be established by the women of Nashville.

Books not donated will be returned to owners after the 31st of October, at the expense of the centennial.

WANTS THE NAMES OF WITNESSES.

The following advertisement of a somewhat unusual nature appeared in the "Personal" column of the Dispatch yesterday:

"Will the occupants of Car No. 104, on Church Hill Avenue, between 11 and 12 o'clock on the morning of April 1st, when a lady was thrown to the floor of the car, kindly send their names and addresses to Mrs. Laura Tigner, No. 50 north Seventeenth street."

This is taken to mean that Mrs. Tigner, through her counsel, is collecting testimony preparatory to instituting a suit for damages.

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